

THE NOSE.—There may be fine eyes in an ugly face, but there is never a handsome nose without the company of other good looking features. To be perfect it should be equal in length to the forehead, of a regular shape and precisely defined outline, neither too hard, fleshy, pointed, nor broad at the tip, and possess delicately bordered, free and flexible nostrils. The Romans were proud of their stern aquilines, and the Israelites would probably not be content to lose the smallest tip of their redundant beaks. The Tartars, having no noses to speak of, affect to consider the deficiency a beauty. The wife of Jenghis Khan was esteemed the most charming woman in all Tartary, because she only had only two holes where her nose should have been.

The tip of the nose often reddens, even on the youngest girls, without any apparent cause. Exercise and proper diet, and all their means of invigorating the body and equalizing the circulation, are the best remedies. The nose becomes often inordinately enlarged from the habit of touching it with the hand, either from mere caprice or for the sake of squeezing out (a most dangerous practice) little pimples. The nose should never be handled by one's self, his friends, or enemies. The best means of getting rid of the pimples is by washing every morning with this lotion:

Sub-carbonate of soda . . . 38 grains.
Distilled water . . . 8 ounces.
Essence of roses . . . 6 drops.
Mix.

HINTS TO FARMERS.—A writer gives the following advice, which we fully endorse:

Don't buy a piano for your daughters while your sons need a plow.

Don't let your horse be seen standing at the tavern door.

Don't give a person a chance to dun you.—Prompt payments make independent men.

Keep good fences especially line fences; they promote good feeling between neighbors.

Decent and substantial clothing for your children, makes them think better of themselves, and keep the doctor away.

Don't starve your land; if you do it will grow lean.

Don't buy patent rights to sell again.

Don't become surety for him who waits for the sheriff.

Buy a farm wagon before a fine carriage.

"Don't WRITE THERE!"—"Don't write there," said one to a lad who was writing with a diamond in a ring on a pane of glass of a hotel window.

"Why?" said the lad.

"Because you can't rub it out."

There are other things that we should not do because we cannot rub them out. When some little heart longs for a friend to love it and help it, and we speak or act unkindly it may be that we cannot afterwards "rub it out." It may last longer than the diamond writing on a glass. It may last forever. "The blood of Jesus Christ cleanses us from all sin," but even then we cannot, at least this side of the grave, forget that we did sin. We may be forgiven by God for Jesus' sake, yet we do not cease to remember that it was done. "Don't write there."—"Maybe you can't rub it out."

It appears, from trustworthy statistics, that the aggregate number of disasters of all kinds on the North American lakes for eight years, from 1860 to 1867 inclusive, 3,354, being an average of 418 per annum. During the last two years there has been a large increase of disasters, the number in 1865 being 451, while that for 1867 reached the startling figure of 931—by far the greatest number of casualties and wrecks on these lakes ever previously recorded for one year.

The common mind may maintain its place under common circumstances; the truly great alone overcome the trials of prosperity or adversity; showing a humble thankfulness in one, a generous sympathy not hardened by its own suffering, in the other; not priding themselves on the first, not envying in the last.

The best estimates make the wheat crop of California for the present year, 20,000,000, the barley crop, 10,000,000 and the crop of oats, 2,600,000 bushels. Some anxiety is expressed that there will be a deficient tonnage for the export of flour and grain.

It is better to raise sixty bushels of corn to the acre than to raise it on two acres. No doubt there is some limit even in this direction, but few of us are in danger of reaching and going beyond it in the way of thorough cultivation.

I am satisfied that getting up early, industry, and regular habits, are the best medicines ever prescribed for health.

JOHN BILLINGS says he will never patronize a lottery so long as he can hire anybody else to rob him at reasonable wages—a resolve that is worthy of general imitation.

DURING a series of wet days, a gentleman ventured to congratulate his umbrella maker. "Yes, that's all very well, sir," he replied; "but then there's nothing whatever doing in patinole."

DECORATION, hypocrisy and dissimulation are direct compliments to the power of Truth; and the common custom of paying off Truth's counterfeits for herself, is strong testimony in behalf of her intrinsic beauty and excellence.

LORD ROSSE'S TELESCOPE.

The following account of Lord Rosse and his famous telescope we find uncredited in one of our exchanges. It will doubtless be new to many of our readers, and may set some of them right in their estimate of the scientific value of the really wonderful instrument known as Lord Rosse's Telescope:

"The merits of Lord Rosse are often mistaken. He was not an astronomer. It was not in the higher mathematics that he excelled, nor was he distinguished by the power of abstract calculation and by special faculty of observation and deduction. He was a mechanic, and he was fascinated by the scope of his ingenuity in overcoming the immense difficulties which had to be encountered in the manufacture of optical instruments, very much larger than any which had ever previously been attempted. In the construction of the huge telescope which bears his name, immense labor and very large sums of money were expended; but the skill required for the casting, polishing, and balancing the great speculum, was much more remarkable than the patience or the money. Four tons of tin and copper in definite proportions had to be cast into an exact paraboloid in which no air-bubbles should lodge, as they do in other castings, and the whole surface afterward raised to a faultless polish. The story of the melting, the molding, the polishing (by means of a steam-engine of wonderful adjustment), the framing and balancing of this large mirror, six feet across, is one of the most interesting in the records of human skill.

"It was completed at last without a flaw, and mounted with its monster tube fifty-six feet long and seven in diameter weighing altogether, it is said, fifteen tons. Mounted at last in its great frame work, it pointed to the sky, and all the world waited breathlessly the wonderful discoveries it was expected to make. What it did was to resolve a few nebulae, and assure us that there were 'worlds beyond worlds' in infinite amaze. This was the sum of its discoveries. It could only be used for the observation of objects very near the meridian; for directly it was deflected beyond a certain angle from the zenith, the weight of the immense mass of metal in the speculum drew it out of shape, and the figure it reflected was so distorted as to be meaningless. No nice arrangements of triangles and moving balls in support of the speculum could cure this capital defect, and Saturn, as imaged in the great mirror, was so blurred and indistinct that it was impossible to tell that it had any moons or rings at all."

PROOF READING.—There are a good many people who think proof reading one of the easiest things in the world, and who get very impatient over mistakes in the books and newspapers. A writer in the June number of the *Galaxy* gives some interesting instances of typographical errors. He mentions one edition of the Bible which contained 4000 mistakes. He gives the following example of the difficulties in the way of getting out a perfect book. Some professors of the University at Edinburgh resolved to publish a book which should be a model of typographical accuracy. Six proof readers were employed, and after it was thought to be perfect the sheets were pasted up in the hall of the university and a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars was offered for every mistake that should be discovered. When the book was printed, it was found that it contained several errors, some being in the title page and another in the first line in the first chapter. The only books that are believed to be entirely free from errors, are an Oxford edition of the Bible, a London and Leipzig Horace, and an American reprint of Dante.

MAKING GLASS EYES.—It is said that there are in New York at least seven thousand persons who wear false eyes. The manufacture of these eyes is done entirely by the hand, and is thus described by the *American Artisan*:

A man sits down behind a jet of gas flame, which is pointed and directed as he wishes by a blow pipe. The pupil of the eye is made with a drop of black glass imbedded in the centre of the iris. The blood vessel seen in the white of the eye are easily put in with red glass while the optic is glowing with heat like a ball of gold. The whole eye can be made inside an hour, and it is as once ready to put in. The reader should know that it is simply a thin glass shell intended to cover the stump of the blind eye. After being dipped in the water this shell is slipped in place, being held by the eyelids.

The secret of imparting motion to it depends upon working the glass so that it shall fit the stump—if it is too large, it will not move; if it fits nicely, it moves in every particular like the natural eye, and it is quite impossible in many cases to tell one from the other. The operation is not in the least painful, and those who have worn them a number of years feel better with them than when they are out. A glass eye, should be taken out every night and put in, in the morning in three or four years the false eye becomes as worn, that a new one has to be obtained.

MAKE friends of none in whom you have not implicit confidence—whom you cannot trust in all places and at all seasons. The best friendship you can make, is that which is based on those feelings which spring from the observance of sacred truths.

THE OLDEST CITY IN THE WORLD.

Damascus is the oldest city in the world. Tyre and Sidon have crumbled on the shore; Baalbec is a ruin; Palmyra is buried in a desert; Nineveh and Babylon have disappeared from the Tigris and Euphrates; Damascus retains what it was before the days of Abraham—a centre of trade and travel—an island of verdure in the desert—"a Presidential capital" with martial and sacred associations extending through thirty centuries. It was near Damascus that Saul of Tarsus saw the light above the brightness of the sun; the street which is called Strait, in which it was said "the prayed, still runs through the city. The caravan comes and goes as it did a thousand years ago; there is still the sheik, the ass, and the water-wheel; the merchants of the Euphrates and the Mediterranean still "occupy" these "with the multitude of their wares." The city which Malomet surveyed from a neighboring height, and was afraid to enter "because it was given to man to have but one paradise, and for his part, he was resolved not to have it in this world," is to this day what Julian called the "eye of the East," as it was in the time of Isaiah, "the head of Syria." From Damascus came the damson, our blue plums, and the delicious apricot of Portugal, called damascus, damask, our beautiful fabric of cotton and silk, with vines and flowers raised upon a smooth, bright ground; the damask rose, introduced into England in the time of Henry VIII., the Damascus blade, so famous the world over for its keen edge and wonderful elasticity, the secret of whose manufacture was lost when Tamerlane carried off the artists into Persia; and that beautiful art of inlaying wood and steel with silver and gold, a kind of mosaic engraving and sculpture united—called damascening—with which boxes and bureaus, swords and guns are ornamented. It is still a city of flowers and bright waters; the streams of Lebanon and the "river of gold" still murmur and sparkle in the wilderness of "Syrian gardens."

TO YOUNG HOUSEKEEPERS.—Be satisfied to commence on a small scale. It is too common for young housekeepers to begin where their mothers ended. Buy all that is necessary to work skillfully with; adorn your house with all that will render it comfortable. Do not look at richer homes, and covet their costly furniture. If secret dissatisfaction is ready to spring up, go a step further, and visit the home of the suffering poor; behold dark, cheerless apartments, insufficient clothing, and absence of all the comforts and refinement of social life, and then return to your own with a joyful spirit. You will then be prepared to meet your husband with a grateful heart, and be ready to appreciate the toil of self-denial which he has endured in the business world to surround you with the delights of home; and you will cooperate cheerfully with him in so arranging your expenses, that his mind will not be constantly harassed lest his family expenditures may encroach upon public payments.

Be independent; a young housekeeper never needed greater moral courage than she does now, to resist the arrogance of fashion. Do not let the A's and B's decide what you shall have, neither let them hold the strings of your purse. You know best what you can and ought to afford. It matters but little what people think, provided you are true to yourself, to right and duty, and keep your expenses within your means.

ABYSSINIAN CHARACTER.—A fine trait of Abyssinian character is mentioned in a story told by the correspondent of a contemporary. The natives, it appears, have a great objection to their foraging parties helping themselves to grass and wood, though they do not mind supplying us with forage at a good profit. They have had many quarrels with our men on this subject, and more than one fight. On one occasion a number of Hindoo camp followers were found gathering up the dry wood in a sacred field. A priest appeared and called on them as Christians to desist, when the Hindoos made some gestures of contempt or abhorrence at the name of Christians. The priest and his followers then fell upon them, and a struggle ensued. The Hindoos retired on the camp, and the Abyssinians followed; and the priest was seized by a camp policeman and taken before Sir Robert Napier. Sir Robert, after investigating the whole matter, ordered the Hindoos a dozen lashes apiece for insulting the religion of the people. But here the Abyssinians really showed themselves to be Christians, for the priest and his wives all of whom bore marks of having suffered in the skirmish, knelt down, and said they would not rise until the culprits were forgiven, which accordingly they were.—*English paper.*

The *Pittsburg Commercial* says that a singular flowing bac of one of the great currents of trade is indicated by the fact that during the present month eight large vessels have cleared at the port of Charleston, loaded with lumber, for Maine. This is "carrying coal to Newcastle," yet the white oak of South Carolina is superior for ship timber to any tree in the forest of Maine, while the roots of the yellow pine are far better than those of the tamarack for ship's knees, both in shape and durability.

A SERVANT was asked how it was so difficult to wake him in a morning: "Indeed, master, it's because of taking your own advice, always to attend to what I'm about; so whenever I sleep, I pay attention to it."

ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN ENTERING COLLEGE.

"Barton, I am sure of your course I shall lose faith in human nature if you do not hold an honorable career. You are more likely to brack down in health. You are too fierce in pursuit, desperate in tenacity; and you have about knowledge, the same avariciousness which one sees in men in matters of money—an insatiable greed of more, to which money is only as fuel to fire. Remember that much knowledge is growth, not accumulation. The life that one is living is the book that man more needs to know than any other.

Never outrun health. A broken down scholar is like a razor without a handle. The finest edge on the best steel is beholden to the service of homely horn for ability to be useful. "Sleep, food, air, and exercise are your best friends. Don't cheat them or cut their company. Don't fall in to the vulgar idea that the mind is a warehouse and education a process of stuffing it full of goods. Don't think your mind to be a pickaxe, either, with which a student delves like an Irishman digging for ore. If you must have a figure, call it a sensitive plate, on which nature forms pictures; the more fine the surface and sensitive the quality the truer and better will be the knowledge. Do not study for ideas alone but train for condition. Get and keep a healthy brain, keep it fine, train it to sharp and accurate impressions, give it lungs and vigor, make it like a mirror before nature, or a daguerrean plate. Barton, don't mope; be a boy as long as you live; laugh a good deal, frolic every day, keep up high spirits; a low tone of mind is unhealthy. There is food and medicine in nerve. Quantity and quality of nerve mark the distinction between animals and between men, from the bottom of creation to the top. Now, Barton, if you come home with your cheeks sunken and your eyes starting out of a hollow pit, I will disown you. Good by my dear, and God bless you."

—[Beecher's *Norwood*.]

THE GREAT LESSONS.

The first great lesson a young man should learn is that he knows nothing. The earlier and the more thoroughly this lesson is learnt the better. A home bred youth, growing up in the light of parental admiration, with everything to foster his vanity and self-esteem, is surprised to find, and often unwilling to acknowledge, the superiority of other people. But he is compelled to learn his own insignificance; his aims are ridiculed, his blunders exposed, his wishes disregarded, and he is made to cut a sorry figure, until his self-conceit is abased, and he feels that he knows nothing. When a young man has thoroughly comprehended the fact that he knows nothing and that, intrinsically, he is but of little value, the next lesson is that the world cares nothing about him. He is the subject of no man's overwhelming admiration; neither petted by the one sex, nor envied by the other, he has to take care of himself. He will not be noticed till he becomes noticeable; he will not become noticeable until he does something to prove that he is of some use to society. No recommendations or introduction will give him this, or ought to give him this; he must do something to be recognized as somebody.

The next lesson is that of patience. A man must learn to wait as well as to work, and to be content with those means of advancement in life which he may use with integrity and honor. Patience is one of the most difficult lessons to learn. It is natural for the mind to look for immediate results.

Let this, then, be understood at starting; that the patient conquest of difficulties which rise in the regular and legitimate channels of business and enterprise is not only essential in securing the success which a young man seeks in life, but essential in also to that preparation of the mind requisite for the enjoyment of success, and for retaining it when gained. It is the general rule, in all the world and in all time, that unearned success is a curse.

CRAB.—A gentleman at Annapolis, fenced in a cove near the mouth of the Severn River and commenced the cultivation of crab on a large scale. He has put in about 4,000, and feeds them on coarse fish and any kind of refuse meat. A squad of them will attack a catfish, devour it in one night, and pick the bones as clean as a pack of wolves would pick a deer. The soft crab is only the hard crab with his coat or shell off. Before shedding his shell he is worth only half a cent in market; without, he is worth a dime. He sheds his shell but once a year, and then remains a soft crab but a few hours, when a new shell is again formed. But few soft crabs are seen, owing to the difficulty of finding and capturing them in the "nick of time." This difficulty it is "proposed" to obviate by the herding process, where the stock can be examined every day, and as fast as a crab is found with his coat off, he is captured as a soft crab and marketed accordingly. The location of the crab pasture is at a point where the tide regularly rises and flows; giving the crabs a plentiful supply of their natural element.

Two English rules in regard to live and dead weight in sheep is to weigh sheep when fatigued, and divide the weight by seven and call it quarters. Thus, a sheep weighing 140 pounds would give 20 pounds a quarter as the dead weight. If the sheep are in good condition, this rule is sufficient for all purposes. Poor sheep will fall below the mark, and extra fat ones go over it.

JOHN A. TALMADGE'S CASH HOUSE.

JOHN A. TALMADGE

HAS JUST RECEIVED A LARGE

STOCK OF SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Dry Goods, Groceries,

CROCKERY, BOOTS, SHOES,

HATS, &c, &c,

Which he is rapidly selling at the astonishingly low prices for which he is offering them FOR CASH. Call and examine before purchasing. Beautiful colored Muslins for 30 cents.

BACON, BACON.

A CHOICE LOT OF BACON can be bought at a low price, FOR CASH ONLY, at

J. A. TALMADGE'S.

THOMAS EAKIN,

SUCCESSOR TO EAKIN & KNOX,

Wholesale and Retail

GROCER AND PROVISION DEALER,

ABBEVILLE C. H., S. C.

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he is now receiving a full and complete assortment of *GROCERIES, PROVISIONS AND LIQUORS*, which being bought entirely for cash, he is able to sell at a reduced price for the same. It is his intention to keep a *FIRST CLASS GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE*, having effected arrangements in Baltimore by which he will receive weekly additions to his present stock. Among the arrivals for the last week can be found:

3500 lbs. Choice C. K. SIDES,
2500 lbs. choice SHOULDERS,
500 lbs. pure Leaf LARD,
1500 lbs. Extra Family FLOUR,
3 bbls. D. R. DROPS, (Syrup),
2 bbls. Crooklyn House SYRUP,
3 bbls. Coffee "C," SUGAR,
5 Sacks best RIO COFFEE,

Cadies Green and Black TEAS,
Kits No. 1 MACKEREL,
Cases SARDINES,
Cakes E. D. CHEESE,
Soda CRACKERS,
STARCH, SODA,
Pickled and Can. OYSTERS,
Pickles, Candies, Lemons, Oranges, &c

He has on hand a choice selection of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,

AND A FEW HUNDRED POUNDS OF

CHOICE HEMLOCK AND OAK TANNED

SOLE LEATHER,

Together with a great many other things too numerous to mention.

His intention being to SELL his goods, parties wishing anything in his line would do well to call and examine his stock, compare prices, &c., &c., before purchasing elsewhere.

Respectfully,

THOMAS EAKIN.

April 3, 1868, 50, tf

NEW FIRM.

ENRIGHT & SMITH,

REPAIRERS OF

COTTON GINS, THRESHERS AND FANS, AND MAKERS

OF ALL KINDS OF CARPENTERS' WORK.

THE subscribers would inform their friends and the public generally, that they have lately formed a partnership in the business of repairing Cotton Gins, Threshers and Fans, and doing Carpenters' work. From their long experience they feel confident of their ability to give satisfaction, and trust to merit the public patronage. Work will be done on the most reasonable terms for CASH ON DELIVERY.

They will keep always on hand a good supply of Walnut and Oak for making Coffins.

JOHN ENRIGHT,
March 13, 1868, 47, tf

D. B. SMITH.

D. W. HAWTHORN,

Broker and Commission Merchant

WALHALLA, S. C.

WILL be prepared on the First of August, 1868, to transact all business in his line, and purchase Country Produce of all kinds.

The Highest Market Price

PAID FOR

CORN, WHEAT, PEAS,

And everything else produced in this section of the country.

He will also conduct the same business at Hones Path, S. C., and will be happy to have the patronage of his friends at either place.

July 10, 1868, 12—1m

NOTICE THIS!

THE Notice and Accounts of ROOPE & CHRISTIAN are in my hands for collection. All persons indebted are requested to come forward and settle, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

G. McD. MILLER.

Jan 17, 1868, 30, tf

THE BEST WATER WHEEL.

Is "Lafayette" Patent Double

American Turbine,

Manufactured by

POOLE & HUNT,

BATIMORE, Md.

Dec. 20, 1867, 36, 6m

W. MARKWATER,

MARBLE WORKS

BROAD ST. AUGUSTA, GA.

MARBLE MONUMENTS, GRAVESTONES, &c.

W. A. LEB. W. K. BLAKE

LEE & BLAKE,

Attorneys at Law,

And Solicitors in Equity,

Abbeville C. H., S. C.

HAVE formed a partnership for the practice of Law and Equity in the Courts of the Western Circuit.

The Office of Mr. BLAKE, for the present, will be at Greenwood, S. C.

June 15, 1868, 9 tf

J. C. NOLAND

Formerly of

A. McKensie & Co.,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

SADDLER

AND

HARNESS MAKER.

Abbeville C. H., S. C.

July 2, 1868, 11, 12m

WOOL! WOOL! WOOL!!!

The Highest Market Prices

PAID FOR

WOOL,

IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.

THE wool must be free from bare and foreign matter. Will be taken either washed or unwashed.

MILLER & ROBERTSON.